The State Debt. The Legislature of Virginia now in session was elected with the general understanding that it would settle the matter of the debt of the State so as to take it out of the arena of party politics and end it as a subject of agitation at the annual elections. There were phases of difference in the opinions of many, but all concurred in the idea that the matter of the debt and of providing for its payment was, if possible, to be a settlement-a finality-of it. The differences of opinion were not a few in number; but these were susceptible of division into two parts. One favored settlement upon the basis of a concurrence between the State and the public creditor, and the other renudiated the idea of consulting the public creditor at all and declared itself in favor of action independent of the creditor action that contemplated the "enforced" acquiescence (!) of the creditor.

These two parties banded themselves soon after the meeting of the Legislature, and time and discussion and party strategy have brought them along to the present condition, which appears to be a "dead lock" between the two bodies composing the Legislature. Those who oppose the "forcible" settlement-i. e., making a law without respecting the rights of the creditor-have passed Mr. Barbour's bill in the House, and those who propose to respect the creditor's rights and require his concurrence to any measure of settlement, having a majority in .the State Senate, have passed Mr. Brooke's bill, which has been dismissed by a triumphant majority. So here we are, the two parties of adjusters, "forcible" and "optional," firmly standing upon their different grounds.

The State of Virginia has been most unfortunately situated since the war, and the history of her financial logislation is sadly to her disadvantage. In 1865, under the restored government of Virginia, the Legislature assumed the State debt, and in the strongest manner avowed the obligation of Virginia to pay it. It assumed the debt, amounting to \$34,966,398.38, and the accrued interest thereon of \$6,091,918.49, which was ordered to be funded and became interest-bearing on the 20th of February, 1866, by a vote of 78 ayes; noes, none! And it was passed on the same day by the Senate-ayes, 22; noes, none! Then was the period at which the debt of

the State might have been compromised by agreement between the State and creditor. The creditor could then understand fully the situation, and would have readily concurred in any just and practical arrangement warranted by a fair deduction from the ctrcumstances. But the true Virginian spirit of pride and independence and honor was too lofty in the Legislature to descend to the level of a business arrangement, and the whole obligation was taken up heroically. In 1866-'67 the Legislature passed a bill to

pay four per cent. interest as the portion Virainst repudiation, moved by Colonel no. The resolutions were: "1. Resolved, That this Legislature will

pass no such acts of repudiation [i e., such as the preamble set forth as being apprehended by the public creditor]. "2. That such legislation would be no

less destructive of our future prosperity than of our credit, our integrity, and our honor."

Without in this brief article going particularly into the history of the debt question, we come at once to the funding act of 1871. That in effect settled the debt at two thirds to be paid by Virginia and one third by West Virginia. There is now no question at all raised contrary to this settlement. The funding act provided for coupons of interest upon the bonds that were receivable for debts due the Commonwealth. Everybody knows what resistance was afterwards made to this feature. It was assumed that the coupons would choke up the Treasury and would deprive the State of means to meet the expenses of government. The act was repealed by the next Legislature; but the Court of Appeals declared that it was constitutional, and that the public officers were bound to receive the coupons in payment of taxes, &c., of all bonds issued prior to the repealing act. And here we are now. The coupons thus pronounced valid cannot now be rejected by the public officer, while those bonds issued after the repeal, being deprived of the "receivability" privilege, have been accumulating interest and impaired in value. These are the so-called "peelers," in round numbers \$10,000,000

in amount. The "Forcible Readjusters" are obstructed in their measures by the decision which makes the funding act constitutional. But the BARBOUR bill, if it becomes a law, will bring up the question of its constitutionality in a new form, and we will in such an event have to await a new decision with all the patience we can muster, while the State is suffering in her commercial and | the Superintendents of the Water- and Gas- | Mr. MICHIE. domestic interests and the bondholders de- Works by the people. It is a sort of surtained in an uncertainty which cannot fail prise to us, not having heard before that to be hurtful to the value of their property. But we should remember that that property these additional offices into the party arena. being the credit of Virginia, its injury is It is obvious that some aspirants to office the injury of the welfare of Virginia in a are of opinion that they would stand a passage of the bill. vital manner.

The history of the finances of Virginia imposes a most serious duty upon the State. After such repeated pledges by Virginia, and after a settlement by which she was released from a third of her debt, her reasons for demanding further reductions are very weak. They certainly afford no pretext for the arrogant and imperative manner in which the Forcible Readjusters are pro- always attend the elections. We would far ries paid by the State and from local funds posing to legislate them out of further reductions of their claim upon the State.

Nevertheless, it is now plain that in view of all the wild declamation of the Forcibles, and in view further of the assumption that Virginia will not increase the taxation upon the people,-a declaration apparently generally acquiesced in-the State of Virginia a multitude would be best qualified to decan pay in due time the principal of her cide. That test which is ever the decisive debt, and can presently pay four per cent. interest upon it. It is therefore only necessary that the creditor and the State shall agree upon a four-per-cent. bond to enable the State to resume the payment of interest the four thousand men differ widely from and provide as time passes for meeting the

principal. must now decide. Certainly an adjournment without a settlement will assuredly lead to increased embarrassment of the lead to increased embarrassment of the lead. State, increased agitation, and increased inreturn home with a conscientious sense of day.

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his own fat bruiness until he has exhausted every means in his power, every device of his mind, in his endeavors to preclude the danger of such fearful cylis.

The funding act is still in force. It cannot be gotten rid of by a legislative resolution. If the State could pay six per cent. on its debt the funding act would be abso lutely without effect in the way of embarrassing the Treasury. And were the interest fixed at four per cent., the receivability clause in the act providing for new bonds bearing that interest would be equally incapable of such embarrassment. It might be answered that on the other hand such 'receivability" clause would be useless as guarantee to the bondholder. Certainly she certainly can be, the clause would not printed. initiate a proceeding against her. But it would be unquestionably an element of value to the bond in the market.

Assuredly when the State has reached this point of undoubted ability there should be no thought of an adjournment of the Legislature without a settlement of the vexed question. To adjourn and to bring upon the State the fearful evils of an indefinitely suspended public credit and an apprehended repudiation would be the greatest degree of representative faithlessness. Can the legislators reconcile such a default with their sense of their own public duty and with a proper regard for the public honor?

Mr. BARBOUR'S bill is a proposition that is right-thinking man who loves Virginia and Acts of 1876, fixing the tax on sample-meris proud of his birth. It is poisoned with chants. Referred. the essential principles of repudiation and deformed by the practical defects of bad statesmanship. The parcelling out of the revenues of the Commonwealth is a sign of her going to pieces-it is like administer- a certain lot of land, &c. ing upon the effects of the "sick man." It should fill the household with mourning. It would seem as if Virginia is no longer fit to take care of herself and to dispose of her means to preserve her own faith: the house is shut up, the mistress is gone, and the ad- fore been provided, &c. ministrator is dividing the effects amongst the claimants. Taking another view of it, we may look upon the bondholder as one who is a temporary guest, come to ask about the day for Wednesday next. his claim. The family rises early, partakes of a rich breakfast of sirloin of steak and mushrooms, breaded chops with tomato sauce, cakes and coffee, etc., and, departing | der by which the Senate agreed to vote on in a hurry, leaves only a cup of cold coffee and corn-bread for the guest with a message that the family has gone to pay a visit for an indefinite term, hoping that he will make himself comfortable! Is this old Virginia

The Legislature can determine upon something that has some semblance of consideration above mere personal and party and prosperity of Virginia, and it should do so, or it will in time to come be remembered as a body that had the highest public duty to perform, yet ended by faithlessly neglecting it.

Remonetization of Silver.

The passage of the silver bill by the Sen ate settled the question of remonetization. ginia felt bound to pay until a settlement It would be well if the money-experts and should be made with West Virginia. At the casulsts should now accept the situation same session a preamble and resolutions and proceed promptly to adjust matters with reference to the event. The Senate THOMAS J. EVANS, of this city, were passed and the House can pass the silver bill over (December 18, 1866) by the House without a the veto; but we are sure that President division, and by the Senate 23 ayes to one HAYES, from his comprehensive liberality and humane sympathies, will not allow himself to be deprived of the graceful act of signing it.

The bill goes back to the House because it is amended. One amendment makes the Government the beneficiary in the gains of coinage. Another provides that silver shall be a legal tender in all debts which are not by contract payable in other money.

ALLISON'S amendment relates to a conference of representatives of different nations to settle the relative value of gold and silver. But this does not affect the bill. It has not to wait for such a conference.

We suppose the bill, as amended, will soon be passed by the House. It will certainly be passed to-day if as amended it is satisfactory to its friends in the House.

Thus we are over the long discussion and the excited clamor of the gold-worshippers. Now we should have prompt action upon the resumption bill. It ought to be reapproved or repealed at once. A law specifying a time for resumption ought never to be passed. Resumption is a thing that depends on conditions a law cannot make citizens of Loudoun county as to liquor or change. When the time for resumption comes it is like that of the ripened fruit. The fruit falls naturally—so comes resumption when let alone.

But repeal the resumption act or not, the question should be settled and the country permitted to go along undisturbed by uncertainty and apprehension. That the remonetization of silver is proper, and cannot fail to be beneficial to society, we have never for a moment doubted, and we regard it a measure that will soon prove its benefits by its practical operation.

More Elections. A petition has been sent into the House of Delegates, purporting to be signed by several thousand white persons, for such a change in the charter of this city as to require the election of the City Engineer and there was an effort to be made to throw better chance for these places with the people than with the city legislators, and yet it might be found that they overrate their popularity. Such has been the case before

For ourselves, we are tired of the fuss and blatheration, the wrangling, the corruptions, the lying, and the deeds that are dark and tricks that are vain that in these days prefer a diminution of the number of elective offices to an increase of them. In the case of the offices named in the petition of this fearful column of four thousand citizens we must say that they are amongst the least proper for popular election. The fitness of men for them is not a question that up, out of its order on the calendar. one in popular elections-mere personal popularity-is not the proper one in such ents of the Water-and Gas-Works. It seems

us, but we are possibly too old-fashioned. Whether this fact affords a basis for before they consent to widen the gladiatoagreement and settlement the Legislature rial arena of the Richmond elections. That torial arrangement. His own district, for

GRAFALL AND BUT OF VACINA. Seventy-fourth Day. SATURDAY, February 16, 1878.

SENATE. Lieutenant-Governor WALKER presiding. Prayer by Rev. Charles H. Reade, D. D., of the Grace-Street Presbyterian church. The Senate receded from its amendment to House bill to provide for a reassessment of lands in the Commonwealth injured by late floods, &c. The bill now goes to the

Governor. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Auditor of Public Accounts in response to a resolution calling for information as to allowances to clerks of courts, &c., which, on motion of Mr. Masif the State is prompt with the money, as say, was laid on the table and ordered to be

On motion of Mr. Hunt of Pittsylvania Mr. CHILES was granted leave of absence

for three days. On motion of Mr. Goode, Mr. GRIFFIN was granted four days' leave of absence.
Mr. Ward presented a petition of the su

pervisors of Frederick county praying that the property of the Winchester and Potomac and Winchester and Strasburg Railroad Companies be subjected to local taxation. By Mr. PAUL: A bill to amend the Code

in relation to construction of statutes. Re-By Mr. DICKENSON: A bill to furnish convict labor to the counties of Wythe, Carroll, and Grayson, to work upon the

Wythe and Grayson turnpike road. Referred. By Mr. PAUL: Petition of citizens of Rockingham county praying an amendment rievous to the pride and devotion of every to sections 35 and 36 of chapter 162 of the

> PASSED. House bill to incorporate the State Grand Lodge, Knights of Damon, of Virginia. House bill to authorize the trustees of Davis school district, in Shenandoah, to sell

vers, late township collector of Auburn township, in Montgomery county, and his sureties. Senate bill to provide commutation to soldiers maimed in war who have not hereto-

Senate bill for the relief of John H. Sil-

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. On motion of Mr. HURT of Halifax the bill to establish a department of agriculture

was taken up and made the special order of THE TAX-BILL. The BARBOUR tax-bill was taken up. Mr. FULKERSON moved to rescind the or-

19; noes, 10. Mr. FULKERSON moved that the vote be taken on the bill on Wednesday before the Senate adjourns. Agreed to.

the bill on Tuesday next. Agreed to-ayes,

Mr. Massey indicated his intention of offering an amendment to the bill to the effect that the tax for the privilege of selling wine, ardent spirits, or malt liquors, imposed by the act approved March 30, 1877, shall be collected only in lawful money of objects-it can do something for the honor the United States; and the revenue accruing therefrom, together with the revenue from all other sources not heretofore mentioned in the act, shall be applied—first, as much thereof as may be necessary, in addition to the provision for that purpose in the first section of the act, to defray the necessary expenses of maintaining the government of this Common realth; and second, to pay interest on the public debt in such manner as will do equal justice to all classes of public creditors.

Mr. FULKERSON continued and concluded his remarks in advocacy of the bill. remarks Mr. Phlegar moved to amend the | tee's section out and insert substantially the bill so as to except the application of the provision of the Code of 1860; in other capitation-tax from the payment of the interest on the debt and general school pur-

Mr. BLAND next spoke in opposition to the bill, and had the floor at 2:45 P. M., when he yielded to a motion made by Mr. SINCLAIR to adjourn.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. The SPEAKER called the House to order at 11 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Dr. E. W. Warren.

A QUESTION OF LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE. The following report was submitted: The Committee for Courts of Justice have, according to order, had under consideration

Senate joint resolution instructing the Keeper of the Rolls to return to the Senate House bill 86, entitled "an act to amend and reenact section 9, chapter 15, of the Code, 1873, in relation to the construction of left the latter subject to them. Therefore, statutes," and being of the opinion that the communication to the House of the rejection by the Senate of the bill concludes further action by either House on the said bill, they therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution: Resolved. That the Senate joint resolution

be disagreed to.

Motion to reconsider rejected.

PRESENTED AND REFERRED. By Mr. Carter of Loudoun: Petition of

By Mr. CARTER of Loudoun: A bill empowering notaries public to act as justices of the peace in criminal cases, and fixing their compensation. By Mr. CARTER of Loudoun: A bill to

regulate the assessments of property in the county of Loudoun, and fixing the compensation of assessors of same. By Mr. KYLE: A bill to furnish convictlabor to Carroll, Grayson, and Wythe coun-

By Mr. COLEMAN: Resolved, That the Committee on Counties, Cities, and Towns be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for a special election in the county of county and circuit clerks in said county occasioned by the death of Henry E. Bos-

LEAVE OF ABSENCE was granted Mr. RagLand two days and Mr. FRENCH three days, and indefinite leave for

PERSONAL. ADAMS stated that he would have voted "Aye" on the Barbour bill, but had

paired off with Mr. Cognill. Mr. Ashton stated that had he been present he would have voted "No" on the MEMBERS GENERAL ASSEMBLY-THEIR TERM.

On motion of Mr. WATSON, it was Resolved, That the joint Committee on Constitutional Amendments inquire into the propriety of electing legislative members for four years. SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the Superintendent of Public Instruction was requested to report to the General Assembly the salato the several county superintendents of schools, and whether they receive any other pay or allowance.

REAPPORTIONMENT.

Mr. GRAVES moved that 170, House bill making an apportionment of senators and members of the House of Delegates, be taken

General Tallaperro, as chairman of the committee, explained the bill. He said that whilst he did not concur in the scheme in many of its particulars, yet he believed as a whole it would be better to accept it than to offices as City Engineer and Superintend- attempt to make changes, which might in the end make it worse than it now is. He said that he objected to the small

representation allowed to Richmond city, with her large population and great taxable We beg the Legislature to hesitate a while values. She should be allowed not less than tion were given the same representation. He Ransom was detained on account of illness. explained the principle on which the bill jury to public and private credit, and fearful damage to the general welfare. To
avoid such consequences is a fluty that is
of the highest character. No legislator can
ty should, was arrested on the 13th, was arrested on the 14th
by J. J. Wilson and Robert Edwards (deputy should, when it was possible, be given to
county on the 13th, was arrested on the 14th
by J. J. Wilson and Robert Edwards (deputy should have its voice heard in
the Legislator can
the Legisl the Legislature. He said this was the prin-leontractor for the Brazilian railroad.

ciple acopted by the Jounders of the government in the convention which assembled at Williamsburg and framed the first written Constitution ever adopted by any people; that another theory of those fathers of the republic was to bring the representation near to the constituent body by a large representation; and that this bill, as far as it could do so, had adopted that idea by providing for the full number of delegates and senators authorized by the Constitu-

Mr. Robinson of Norfolk moved the pending question. Not ordered-nyes, 47; On motion of Mr. HANGER, the bill was

made a special and continuing order for Monday next, immediately after the morning bour. House bill to incorporate the Virginia

Midland Mining and Manufacturing Com-Senate bill to allow the treasurer of Winchester further time to make return of his old, their sons-fought in the late war for lelinquent list. THE SALARY BILL. At 1 o'clock the House resumed the con-

ideration of the salary-reduction bill (reported from the Committee on Retrenchment and Economy, Mr. EDMUNDS chairpenses to the rate of 1860 and generally relucing salaries 20 per cent. OFFICERS GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Section 21 was adopted as reported from doorkeepers will receive \$28 per week instead of \$44 and \$42 respectively; the clerks (not to exceed six for House and four for Senate), \$28 instead of \$42 per week; pages, \$14 instead of \$21 per week. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

On motion of Mr. WALKER of Westmoreto \$2,500 per annum. The change was adopposed by Messrs. McMullan and Mor-PENITENTIARY.

Pay of Superintendent of Penitentiary was reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,600; first assistant from \$900 to \$720; the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh assistant keepers from \$800 to \$640. The bill proposed to reduce the pay of the

surgeon from \$900 (what it was in 1860) to \$720. Opposed by Mr. ASHTON; advocated by Messrs. Ficklen and Lacy. The pay was reduced to \$720.

PENITENTIARY STOREKEEPER. The 23d section was struck out, a bill having already passed both houses, Mr. GRAVES said, reducing commission of the General Agent on sales from six to five per cent.; no limitation now, as proposed, as to amount of sales. Formerly the pay was six per cent. on sales to \$75,000; on sales above \$75,000 eight per cent. DIRECTORS AND CLERK.

Directors were left at \$150 per year; the lerk was reduced from \$800 to \$600. REGISTER LAND OFFICE.

This officer is to be paid hereafter (as proosed by amended bill) for duties as Register, Superintendent of Weights and Measures, and Superintendent of Public Buildings, altogether, \$1,500 instead of \$1,900. This on motion of Mr. Johnston of Giles. Mr. FOWLER wished to include in the \$1,500 compensation for the Register's duies as secretary of the Board of Immigra-

ture Legislatures shall fail in securing jus-The SPEAKER (Mr. BOCOCK in the chair) tice, then permit me to remind you that ruled that it could not be done without rethere lies a final appeal to the Supreme onsidering the other vote.

Mr. FOWLER did not press the point. AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. Mr. FAUNTLEROY claimed that the First Auditor and his clerks cost annually,

even after the reductions proposed, At the conclusion of Mr. FULKERSON'S \$13,200. He moved to strike the commitwords, reducing the number of clerks from ten to five and allowing no messenger-the Auditor to receive \$3,000 and clerk of accounts \$1,600; first clerk, \$1,300; second and third, \$750; and fourth, \$600. Mr. Lacy suggested an amendment cut-

ting off the messenger in the Auditor's office, who is now paid \$1,000. Adopted by Mr. FAUNTLEROY. Mr. TALIAFERRO of Norfolk asked Mr.

EDMUNDS if this messenger was necessary Mr. EDMUNDS, the chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform (from which the bill came), stated that the committee in their inquiries directed their attention to the salaries paid, not to the necessity for the officials employed. They knew that a commission had been employed to prepare a plan for the reorganization of the State offices, and for that reason they he could not answer the question of Mr. TALIAPERRO.

Mr. FowLER moved an amendment to Mr. FAUNTLEROY'S amendment, confining the Auditor to an expenditure of \$8,000 per annum for clerical service in his office. FOWLER said that he had been assured by Mr. Taylor that he couldn't get along with fewer clerks; but Mr. Fowler thought that he could get them for less than they are now paying.

Mr. Lacy opposed Mr. Fowler's amendment. He was understood as favoring Mr. FAUNTLEROY'S amendment. Mr. FAUNTLEROY during this discussion spoke of "the subsidized press and the de-

graded pulpits of this country." Mr. Taliaferro of Norfolk was answerng Mr. FAUNTLEROY on the question of the 'degraded pulpits," when he was called to order by Mr. J. H. Robinson, who contended that the gentleman's remarks were not german to the subject under consideration. The point was sustained by the Speaker (Mr. Bocock), who said that both gentle-

men, in such discussion, were out of order. It seems that the pay of the clerks in Dr. Ruffner's office is graded by the pay of similar clerks in the Auditor's office. Mr. HANGER endeavored to save them Lunenburg to fill a vacancy in the offices of from extreme reduction, but in vain. They will suffer, if the bill becomes a law, about thirty or forty per cent. reduction in pay.

Mr. Fowler's amendment was voted down. Mr. FAUNTLEROY'S was adopted. OFFICE HOURS. Mr. Johnston of Giles offered the follow

ing as an independent section:
"The offices of the First and Second Au-

ditors, of the Treasurer, of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, of the Register of the Land Office, of Superintendent of Public Instruction, of Commissioner of Agriculture, and of Commissioner of Railroads, shall be open at all times for the transaction of the business appertaining thereto from the hours of 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock." -Agreed to. RECONSIDERATION.

adopted, and made a strong speech advocating proper economy, but against legislation that may be ruinous to the public business in the Auditor's office. Pending which the House adjourned.

General Echols moved to reconsider the

vote by which the second section had been

The Silver Bill Passed. WASHINGTON, February 16 .- The Senate passed the silver bill at 5 o'clock this morning, as amended by the Finance Committee. The vote was 48 to 21. It must go to the House for concurrence. Silver is remonetized and made the equal

with gold as a legal tender. Free coinage is stricken out.

AYES.—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Bailey, Beck, Booth, Bruce, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chaffer, Cockerelle, Coke, Conover, Davis of Illinois, Bavis of West Virginia, Dennis, Dorsey, Euslis, Frey, Garland, Gordon, Grover, Heresford, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Kellogg, Kirkwood, McCreery, McDonald, McMillau, Matthews, Maxey, Merrimon, Morgan, Oglesby, Paddock, Plumb, Saulsbury, Sannders, Spencer, Teller, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace, Windom, and Withers—48.

NOES.—Messrs. Anthony, Barnum, Bayard, Blaine, Burnside, Christiancy, Conkling, Dawes, Edmunds, Hamlin, Hoar, Kernan, Lamar, McPherson, Mitchell, Morrill, Randolph, Rollias, Sargent, Wadleigh, and Whyte—21. is stricken out.

and Whyte-21. Harris and Patterson, who would have voted for the bill, were paired with Hill and

Butler, who would have voted against it

An Appeal to the Members of the Legislature as Individuals, Dealing Individually with Their Fellow-Citi-

The writer of this appeal represents those citizens of Virginia who bought their old bonds at par, and in some cases above par, for specie-paying money, and exchanged them for the bonds called consols. At the distressed call of the State they relinquished one third of the amount of their bonds and received instead thereof a Virginia deferred (or West Virginia) certificate, which most of them believed would never be paid, for West Virginia had so determined. By this operation Virginia was relieved of \$15,000,000 of her debt. This class of

your fellow-citizens have suffered from the consequences of the war-that is, from the loss of slave property, from the diminished value of their lands, from the shrinkage of the values of all property—just as their fellow-citizens have done. They—or if too independence, just as you or your sons did. They and the citizens who paid par for the old bonds are not in the same case as the holders of the consols or the old bonds, who bought them at a greatly depreciated price. These latter man), proposing to lower governmental exmake a reasonable profit. The holders of the consols taken in exchange for old bonds bought at par have already lost one third of the debt owed them. If they are paid the committee. The sergeants-at-arms and in three-per-cent. bonds, that will be equivalent to the loss of one half of the two thirds of the original debt left them. Now, fellow-citizens, why should we be

made the victims of such conscription? What have they who by their votes or in fluence impose this upon us relinquished for the relief of the State? Have they done land, amended by Mr. Starke, the salary of more than we? Have they given up any-Attorney-General was reduced from \$3,500 thing for this purpose? They, if owners of real estate in country or city, have had vocated by Messrs. STARKE and LACY, and the benefit of our money in all the public improvements of the State, and will hand it down in the improved value of their property to their children. Our bonds are as fully recognized as property by the Constitution and laws of the State as their real estate.

Why, then, should a part of our bonds be taken to relieve the State any more than a part of their real estate. Not until they have given a part of their lands for the relief of the State will they be in our case, who have given up a third of the amount of our

Fellow-citizens, why this class-legislation? Why this virtual confiscation of a part of the property of a class of citizens selected to be the victims of oppression? Is not such a proceeding contrary to the great principles of American liberty and equal rights under the law? Without any intended disrespect for you, as your fellowcitizen, claiming equal rights with you and equal protection from the law, calling upon you "to do as you would be done by may we not appeal to you not to inflict this wrong upon us; not to compel us and mankind in general, in all civilized, Christian countries, to regard our beloved State as no longer a just and righteous government, extending to all its citizens equal rights, but as the creature of an unjust and tyrannical majority. Oh, do not this wrong to your native State, to your fellow-citizens, to yourselves, and to your precious children! If all remonstrance and appeal to you shall be in vain; if all appeal to the courts shall prove unavailing; if all petition to fu-

Court of the Universe, and that at that bar, according to his own revealed word, every one of us must give an account of himself to God." EQUAL RIGHTS. MARRIED.

DIED. late Dr. John W. Jeter, of Amelia county. The funeral will take place from Seventh-Street Christian church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3% o'clock. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

Died, in Baltimore, February 12th, at 11:50 o'clock, MARY M., only daughter of John H. and Emma L. McCurdy; aged five years, four months and twenty-three days. Died, in Goldsboro', N. C., February S. 1878 DUDLEY DUNCAN, only son of Dr. W. H. and lary R. Moore, and grandson of John A. and Lucy Mary R. Moore, and grandson of John A. and Lu Dudley, of this city, in the sixth year of his age.

MEETINGS. HEADQUARTERS RICHMOND COMMANDERY, NO. 2, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. RDER No. 19.—SIR KNIGHTS,— Attend a called assembly of the Commandery at the Asylum, St. Alban's Hall, corner of Third and Main streets, THIS (Monday) EVENING at 7 o'clock, in full dress of a Templar on foot, for work. Members of the Commandery of St. Andrew and visiting Sir Knights are courteousy invited to attend.

By order of the Eminent Commander,

I. S. TOWER, Captain-General.

Attest: C. F. DANFORTH, Recorder. HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY OF ST. ANDREW, U. D., RICHMOND, February 18, 1878. ORDER No. 6.-SIR KNIGHTS: Attend U stated assembly of the Commandery at the asylum in St. Alban's Hall, corner of Third and Main streets, THIS (Monday) EVENING at 7 o'clock, in citizens' dress. The members of Richmond Commandry, No. 2, and all visiting Knights are courteously

nyited to attend.

By order of the Eminent Commander.

JNO. E. LAUGHTON, Jr., Captain-General
Attest: F. D. STEGER, Recorder.

fe 18-1t OFFICE GRAND KEEPER RECORDS AND SEAL, RICHMOND, VA., February 16, 1878. PYTHIAN PERIOD XIV.

THE GRAND LODGE KNIGHTS THE GRAND LODGE KNIGHTS

OF PYTHIAS will assemble in tenth
annual session in the city of Portsmonth
on TUESDAY EVENING, February 19,
1878, Pythian Period XV., at 7% o'clock.
The Castle Hall of Lodge No. 24 will be
dedicated on THURSDAY, February 21. Members
of the Grand Lodge and Knights attending the session can secure round-trip tickets at reduced rates
at the office of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad in this city. LEROY S. EDWARDS,
fe 18-2t Grand Keeper of Records and Seal. OFFICE OF RICHMOND RAILWAY COMPANY, RICHMOND, January 18, 1878.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY will be held at their office, on Leigh street, on MONDAY the 18th of February, 1878, at 12 M. C. WALDROP, Secretary.

The above meeting is postroned till WEDNES-DAY the 20th of February at the same hour and place. By direction of the President. C. WALDROP, Secretary. RICHMOND, February 11, 1878. fe 13-W.F&M HAIR GOODS, &c.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS. L. W. CORBET, 519 BECAD STREET.
Invisible Front-Pieces for the Hair, Wigs, and
Toupees, on hand and made to order. Real Hair
Braids, Puffs, Frizettes, etc., at low prices. HairCombings made into Eraids at 20 and 25c, per
ounce: Finger-Puffs, 8 to 10c. each; Curls, 10 to
25c. Giving special attention to this branch of our
business, We can always guarantee the very best
work possible. Country orders attended to with
greatest care and promputness.

fe 18-21*

greatest care and promptness.

TO FARM-OWNERS. FARMS! FARMS!! Our conveyances leave our office every morning at 9 o'clock with land-buyers. PERSONS WISH-ING TO SELL THEIR PROPERTY will please

CHAFFIN, STAPLES & CO., Tenth and Main streets. MACHINERY, &c.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

We have in our ware-rooms the following MA-EHINERY, that will be sold YERY LOW for cash or good negotiable notes: 1 FIFTY-HORSE-POWER STATIONARY EN-GINE,

1 TWENTY-FIVE-HORSE-POWER PORTABLE ENGINE and BOILER,

1 TWENTY-HORSE-POWER PORTABLE ENGINE and BOILER,

SLOAT, CROSKEY & CO.,

fe 18-1w 1426 and 1428 Carv street. BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.

WAGONS AND BUGGIES. No. 1 FARM WAGONS, \$60. Call at once; closing out. Also, a few TOP-BUGGIES very low.

KENTUCKY STABLES,

Odenhelmer Brothers, proprietors.

fe 15-1w Franklin street near Fifteenth.

100 BAGS BLACK PEAS, In store and for sale by

SLATER, MYERS & CO., 1424 Main street. fe 18-2t BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY EX-

CONTINUATION

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LEVY BROTHERS' UNTIL THE 1ST OF MARCH.

THOSE WHO FAILED TO MAKE THEIR PURCHASES WITHIN THE LAST TWO WE SES WILL HAVE AN

OPPORTUNITY NOW FOR SUPPLYING THE IR WANTS.

TEN CENTS TAKEN OFF OF EVERY DOL-LAR'S WORTH OF GOODS YOU' PUR-CHASE. THIS IN ADDITION TO THE GREAT REDUCTION PREVIOUSLY MADE

> PLACES MANY ARTICLES AT

> > LESS THAN COST.

IN PRICES

YOU GET YOUR GOODS

AND AN EXTRA TEN CENTS TAKEN OFF

THE LOWEST PRICES EVER KNOWN

OF EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH OF GOODS YOU PURCHASE.

> THIS DISCOUNT IS MADE

AFTER MAKING YOUR PURCHASES. 80 1T IS A

CLEAR SAVE OF TEN CENTS

ON EVERY Married, at Albion, N. Y., February 9, 1878, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Clarke, BYRD WARWICK and IDA L. BUR-DOLLAR'S WORTH OF GOODS YOU BUY

BETWEEN NOW AND THE 1ST OF MARCH.

LEVY BROTHERS.

THOMAS R. PRICE & CO. ESPECIALY LOW RATES FOR

FEBRUARY, MARCH, AND APRIL.

one lot ENDS RICHARDSON'S LINENS at about twenty-five per cent. less than regular rates-for shirt-makers and manufacturers of white goods a rare opportunity; PAMBURG EMBROIDERIES at lowest rates ever

offered here; FULL LINE OF DOMESTICS; FRUIT-OF-THE-LOOM and ANDROSCOGGIN at 10c.:
WAMSUTTA, NEW YORK MILLS, and PORE-MAH at 12½c.;
5-4. 6-4, 7-4, 8-4. 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 SHEET-ING at lowest rates;
LINEN DAMASKS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, and

SHEETINGS, to suit housekeepers; sh exhibit SPRING CALICOES; LIGHT-FIGURED PERCALES, CRETONNES, and CALICOES; In KID GLOVES for gentlemen and ladies we have a most complete assortment;
GENTLEMEN'S COLLARS, CUFFS, SCARFS,
HOSIERY, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, &C.
Look at our FURNITURE-CRETONNES, NOTTINGHAM LACES, and other HOUSE-FURNISHINGS.

We offer great bargains in DRESS-GOODS NOVEL-TIES. Look at our stock. fe 12 T. R. PRICE & CO. THALHIMER BROTHERS, LEAD-ERS OF LOW PRICES, TO THE FRONT-STILL

FURTHER REDUCTIONS TO CLOSE OUT OUR WINTER STOCK-SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED THIS WEEK. ,200 yards good quality CORDED PIQUES at 8% worth 12½c.;
25 pieces FRENCH NAINSOOK and CAM-BRIC at 10 worth 15c.;
75 pieces NEW STYLE SHIRTING CAMBRIC PRINTS at 6½c.
A large stock SHEETINGS and COTTONS at the covert market prices. Any one in want of good and lowest market prices. Any one in want of good and cheap DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS. BLANKETS, and UNDERVESTS, should give us a call, as we guarantee to save from 20 to 25 per

BLANKETS, and UNDERVESTS, should give us a call, as we guarantee to save from 20 to 25 per cent. on them.

A full hime of BLACK ALPACAS, CACHEMIRES, TAMISE, CR E P E-CLOTH, and BRILLIAN-TINES, at extraordinary low prices. Our stock of these goods is complete, and ask a call from those in want of same. TABLE-LINENS, TOWELS, NAP-KINS, WHITE MARSEILLES and other QUILTS, CURTAIN-LACES, &c., at extra low prices. We are selling our extensive stock of CASSIMERES for men's and boys' wear, WATER-PROOF and BEAVER-CLOTHS, RED, WHITE, BLUE, and GRAY FLANNELS, CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS, &c., at prices lower than ever, to reduce stock. Give us a call on CASSIMERES, 250 dozen ladies', misses,' and ch'. aren's HOSE; ladies' STRIPED HOSIERY, all kinds and prices; misses STRIPED HOSIERY, and wishing to reduce same, we will offer them at very low figures.

THALHIMER ROTHERS, 601 Broad street.

COD-LIVER OIL. MEADE & BAKER'S MEDICINALLY PURE. IMPORTED DIRECT

601 Broad street

We have the testimony of physicians who prescribe it, and of patients who have taken it, that IT IS MORE ACCEPTABLE TO THE STOMACH AND MORE EASILY ASSIMILATED THAN ANY OTHER MEADE & BAKER, Importing and Dispensing Pharmacists, 919 Main street, Richmond, Va.

GROCERIES, &c. PLOUR, FLOUR.

Fine, Superfine, Extra, and Family FLOUR. SWEDE-IRON and NOUVAZ SHAPES. E. & S. WORTHAM & CO. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

We reast fresh every day the best grades of MOCHA, OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA. MARA-CAIBO, LAGUAYRA, and RIO COFFLE. TEAS of every variety and grade at prices that carried be excelled. SHELTON, MINOR & CO., Eighth and Main streets. MONOCACY FAMILY FLOUR.

100 BARRELS MONOCACY FLOUR. ta 25 A. Y. STOKES & CO. 25 BARRELS GRAPE SUGAR.

A. Y. STOKES & CO. ja 25 DAVENPORT & MORRIS, Seventeenth and Dock streets, offer for sale—
COFFEES—Rio, Laguayra, and Java;
SUGARS—Redued, of all grades;
MOLASSES—New Orleans and Porto Rico;
SYRUP—Extra and common;
BACON, LARD, CHEESE, SODA,
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
FLOUR, FISH, POWDER.

SPECIAL NOTICES. GREAT BARGAINS

at COHEN BROTHERS'. COHEN BROTHERS are just in receipt of an extremely large stock, which has been purchased to the greatest advantage. As usual, they offer that advantage to the public.

25 dozen TWO-BUTTON COLORED KID GLOVES at 37%c -- every pair worth from 75c. to \$1; 69 dozen VICTORIA KIDS at 75c. per pair, the value of which is \$1.25:

21 dozen KIDS at 95c., usually sold at \$1.50:

Also, now ready, their new importation of LEROY SEAMLESS, in which, owing to the decline of gold, they are enabled to sell three-button at the former price of two-button:

cases best PIQUE CORDS at 7c.; NAINSOOKS, CAMBRICS, CHECKED MUSLINS, and other WHITE GOODS much below market 40 pieces SWISS MUSLIN at 10e.:

SWISS MUSLIN at 16, 20, and 25c. for a quality worth 50c. : DOTTED MUSLINS at 25c. worth 35c.; 225 pieces WHITE and COLORED TARLATANS,

from the lower grades to the finest imported, at fully one half their value; 600 yards of RICHARDSON'S LINEN, in short lengths, at fully 50 per cent. less than value; STRIPED and CHECKED SILKS at 62%c.;

The largest and cheapest stock of BLACK and CO-LORED SILKS in this city: PIANO-COVERS from \$3 to \$35: PIANO-COVERS at \$10 worth \$18; 2,200 dozen LONSDALE (200-yard) SPOOL-COT. TON, for hand and machine, at 22c. a dozen; spools of 100 yards SEWING-SILK, equal in

quality to the best, for 25c .: FRENCH WORKING-COTTON, 15c. for a dozen 100 TAPESTRY HASSOCKS at 50c. worth fully

42 dozen GERMAN SPONGE-TOWELS at 35c worth 65c.: DOYLIES and NAPKINS much below market 23 pieces double-width ALPACA-POPLINS, in

23 pieces double-width ALPACA-POPLINS, in spring shades, at 20c, worth 35c.;
12 pieces real APPLIQUE LACE at less than half the cost of importation;
Also, a large lot of real APPLIQUE HANDKER-CHIEFS;
TORCHON LACES at greatly reduced prices;
A large lot of TIDIES just received. fe 16 COHEN BROTHERS are just in receipt of a very extensive lot of HAMBURG EM-BROIDERY, which they offer at lower prices than any house in this city.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

FROM SYCLE BROTHERS.

THE GREATEST SALE OF DRY GOODS

FROM SYCLE BROTHERS. TOO MANY DRY GOODS AND NO MONEY-A FURTHER REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. HAS BEEN MADE IN OUR STOCK.

EVER MADE IN THIS COUNTRY. 1-4 PERCALE at 6%c. per yard-real value 12%c. MARBLE OIL-CLOTH. 6-4. at 30c. per yard; MAHOGANY OIL-CLOTH. 6-4. at 30c. per yard; OIL-CLOTHS in patterns at 30c. per pattern. Per-

sons wishing these goods should purchase them from us, as a reduction of 20 per cent, has been made of former prices. \$12 BLANKETS for \$10-a reduction of 20 per cent, has been made on these goods: \$10 BLANKETS for \$8.50-a reduction of 20 pc

\$8 BLANKETS for \$6.50-a reduction of 20 per cent, has been made on these goods: \$7 BLANKETS for \$5.50-a reduction of 20 per cent. has been made on these goods; \$6 BLANKETS for \$4.75-a reduction of 20 : cent. has been made on these goods; \$5 BLANKETS for \$4-a reduction of 25 per cent.

cent, has been made on these goods;

has been made on these goods;

cent, has been made on these goods. Our 25c. DRESS-GOODS reduced to 17c. per yard; Our 50c. ALPACA reduced to 35c. per yard; Our \$1 CACHEMIRE reduced to 75c. per yard; Our 12%c. PIQUE reduced to 7c. per vard.

\$4 BLANKETS for \$3.25-a reduction of 20 pe

SYCLE BROTHERS will open on FRIDAY, February 15th: HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERPINGS, 200 different styles of the choicest patterns ever exhibited in this city. This lot of goods has been

selected after a most careful inspection of our buyer in the New York market; thereby we are enabled to offer them at 25 per cent, less than any house in the city. We have a complete stock in every department.

and all goods have been marked down 20 per cent. Please call and see for yourselves. SYCLE BROTHERS. 311 Broad street

between Third and Fourth streets. INSURANCE COMPANIES. WIRGINIA STATE

INSURANCE COMPANY. Office: No. 1006 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND. STATEMENT JANUARY 1st, 1878

DIRECTORS: JOHN L. BACON.
WILLIAM H. HAXALL,
A. D. WILLIAMS,
THOMAS W. MCCANCE.
JAMES ALFRED JONES,
HENRY BOHMER.

INSURANCE EFFECTED AT CURRENT RATES. J. L. BACON, President. J. M. TATE, Secretary: ROBERT E. RICHARDSON, Assistant Secretary.

TIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company having purchased the building and

...... .. \$27,720.140 16.

OLD DOMINION INSURANCE COMPANY. ers our desire to substitute the policies of this company for those of the company retiring, and in connection therewith the appended resolution by the Board of Directors of the reinsured company will be found worthy the attention of those interested.

THE OFFICE OF THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY WILL ON OR ABOUT THE 1ST PROXIMO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE PREMISES NO.

1113, SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

RICHMOND, VA. ARCHER ANDERSON, CHARLES T. DAVIS, RICHARD L. BROWN, DAVENPORT & CO., General Agents Virginia, North Carolina, and West Virginia.

OLD DOMINION INSURANCE COMPANY.)
NO. 1113 MAIN STREET.
RICHMOND, VA., January 2, 1878. No. 2. Whereas the Old Dominion Insurance Company have reinsured all its outstanding risks in the Liver-

pool and London and Globe Insurance Company, therefore, Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to our policy-holders to surrender our policies and reand London and Globe Insurance Company.

ceive instead thereof the policies of the Liverpool J. D. MCINTIRE, Secretary. CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HOME OFFICE, STATE-BANK BUILDING, JOHN A. COKE, President;

F. T. GLASGOW, Vice-President: E. B. MEADE, Secretary; J. B. GRANT, Assistant Secretary. HORSES, MULES, &c.

FOR SALE, TWO LARGE
MULES, fifteen and a half and sixteen bands high, and four and five years old.
Also, one MARE four years old; well broken to saddle and harness. Apply to
Z. T. HORD & BROTHER.
fe 16-2t*
1851 Venable street. fe 16-2t* HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE.

Just arrived at HARDIN'S OLD STAND (lately occupied by Turner & Co.), FRANKLIN STREET, a very superior lot of 100 HORSES and 50 MULES, which I will offer for sale at very low prices. fe 12-61 C. S. ALLEN.